

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1896—TEN PAGES

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HOME RULE FOR CUBA

Islanders on Govern Themselves When
Pirated Rio Has Been Pacified.

CLEVELAND KNOWS THE PLAN

Spanish Ministry Has Been Working
On the Plan for Quite a While.

OLIVE WILL BE GIVEN A COPY FIRST

Reforms Embrace the Election of the
Entire Congress and Control of
Her Own Tariff.

Washington, December 29.—While it is not true that the Spanish government will accept the mediation of the United States in giving autonomy to the Island of Cuba, it is known that the Spanish ministry proposes giving the Cubans a larger measure of home rule than they have heretofore enjoyed. President Cleveland has been repeatedly advised that these reforms will be inaugurated when the province of Pinar del Rio has been pacified.

It was in this province that General Maceo and his followers have been located for the past year, and since Maceo's death the work of pacification has been considerably expedited. The time is now believed to be ripe when the home rule reforms will be instituted there, and also in the provinces of Matanzas and Havana, where the insurgents have never secured a foothold.

It has been frequently asserted by Spain that the intended reforms would have been put in operation long ago but for the insurrection, and that some of the leaders in the rebellion started the movement in order to prevent the reforms. These reforms embrace the election of the entire Cuban congress, instead of a mixed congress of fifteen elected members and fifteen appointed by the queen regent, and also a complete control by Cuba of her tariff.

The Spanish ministry is now understood to be engaged in drafting the proposed reforms, but thus far the only knowledge respecting them is of a general nature. It is believed that they will be completed within the next fortnight, and it is not unlikely that a copy will be cabled to Secretary Olney, by the permission of the Spanish government, before their public announcement.

RIGHTS CLAIMED FOR DELGADO

CUBAN CORRESPONDENT OF NEW
YORK PAPER WATCHED.

Secretary Olney Says He Has Been
Informed That the Prisoner Was
on General Maceo's Staff.

Washington, December 29.—Secretary Olney today made the following statement in regard to the case of Henry Delgado, the Cuban correspondent of a New York newspaper, who was captured by the Spaniards in the province of Pinar del Rio on December 18th:

"It appears from the report of the Cuban consul that Mr. Delgado was made a prisoner by the Spanish troops in course of recent military operations in the province of Pinar del Rio; that he is reported to have belonged to the staff of the insurgent Major General Maceo, and to have been in command of the staff, and that a letter to Maceo and one from Maceo to the prefect of Las Tumbas were found on his person. It being represented to the consulate that Delgado is a native born American citizen, all the rights to which he is entitled under our treaty with Spain and subsequent protocol have been claimed for him."

Mr. Delgado is confined in the military hospital of San Ambrosio, outside of Havana. The rights spoken of in the statement consist of a trial by the ordinary judicial authorities unless the prisoner "is taken with arms."

Then he must be tried by a council of war or court martial.

AUSTRIA MAY HELP SPAIN.

Queen Regent's Relatives Don't Like
the Attitude of the United States.

London, December 29.—The Times today published a dispatch from Paris, saying that the Austrian court and government have for a long time been uneasy regarding the attitude of the American junta toward Spain, and that this uneasiness has been expressed in conversations with the diplomats in Vienna. Queen Regent Christians of Spain, who is the daughter of the late Archduke Carl Ferdinand of Austria, is one of the most beloved members of the house of Austria.

The Times correspondent adds, there will be no hesitation by the family in displaying their affection whenever it becomes a question of defending the interests of Christians' adopted country.

DON'T THINK SPAIN WANTS WAR.

Bedmond, of the British Parliament, Thinks U. S. Should Recognize Cuba.

London, December 29.—Hon. John E. Redmond, the Irish member of the British parliament, who is in Chicago to lecture tonight, said, when asked his opinion of the Cuban question:

"The United States should by all means recognize Cuba. This country is the sponsor for what exists on this side of the ocean and recognition is the only road left for Uncle Sam. I do not think any American power would interfere with Cuba when it is recognized. Any one who knows anything about the history of nations knows that no other country is looking to interfere in Spain's behalf. I do not think that Spain would go so far as to declare war against the United States."

SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIALS GIVEN.

Olney and DeLome Have Not Been
Conferring About Cuban Reforms.

Monday, December 29.—An emphatic semi-official denial is given to the statements made here as coming from Washington to the effect that Secretary of State Olney and Senor Dumont DeLome, the Spanish minister, had terminated their negotiations on the Cuban question and detailing the extent of the reforms that Spain would grant to Cuba under the guarantee of the United States.

It is also semi-officially denied that the government has questioned Great Britain, France and Italy regarding their attitude in the event of a war with the United States.

THE MASSACRE OF PACIFICOS.

SPANISH REPORT ANOTHER VICTORY OVER INSURGENTS.

When Sifted, It Is Found To Be a Wholesale Assassination of Defenseless People.

Havana, December 29.—It is officially stated today that a Spanish column has had an engagement with rebel parties under Stolongo on the Stolongo ranch, near Jagua Grande, province of Matanzas.

The insurgents are alleged to have been completely dispersed, with the loss of fifteen killed and one wounded. The Spanish had a corporal wounded.

It is known that this "engagement" was simply an attack made by the troops upon the defenseless pacifists on the ranch, and that the fifteen persons reported to have been killed in battle were brutally massacred.

NO FOUNDATION FOR STATEMENT

Declaration That Spain Has Sounded
France Is Incorrect.

London, December 29.—A dispatch from Madrid says The London Chronicle's statement that there is reason for belief that Spain has sounded the French foreign office in regard to Cuba in an anti-American sense is officially denied, there being absolutely no foundation for the statement.

ALONE WITH DEAD FOUR DAYS.

Old Man Dies Beside His Helpless
Wife—Accidental Discovery.

Bog Harbor City, N. J., December 29.—John Speer, seventy years of age, operated a small farm and lived with his aged and helpless wife in a little house in the dense woods near Pomona. Yesterday afternoon a wood-chopper was passing the lonely farm, when he saw a handkerchief fluttering in a curious way from one of the windows.

He stopped to investigate and found that the husband had died last Friday and the helpless woman had been alone with her dead. The woman was almost starved to death, while the house was in a deplorable condition.

In the little barn were a horse and cow, turned loose, and so weak from hunger that they could hardly stand.

FALLS FROM THE FOURTH STORY

Captain Found Dead Beneath His
Hotel Window.

New York, December 29.—James G. Mullins, captain of the Hotel New York, company E, Fourth Virginia regiment, was found dead beneath the window of his room in the back yard of the Gladstones hotel, in this city, at 6:30 o'clock this morning. A coroner's jury was summoned, and a verdict was returned that deceased came to his death from natural causes.

Though he fell four stories, there were no bones broken, but one hip was dislocated and one temple bruised.

THREE FIREMEN BADLY BURNED

Flames Engulf Men While They Are
Working on Flames.

New York, December 29.—Firemen John Weller, assistant foreman, and Fireman Cornelius Correll and William M. Shaw, all members of engine company 30, were seriously burned while at work at a fire in a frame building, corner of Varick and West Houston streets, today.

The men were working up the stairway of the building, when they were caught in a back draught and instantly enveloped in flames. They were rescued by their comrades and removed to the hospital.

The damage caused by the fire was slight.

CADETS WILL BE AT INAUGURAL

West Point and Annapolis Students
To Be in Line of March.

Washington, December 29.—The majority of West Point cadets entered the corps of cadets at the United States Military academy at West Point to proceed to Washington at the proper time to participate in the inaugural ceremonies of the president-elect. It is also understood that Secretary Garfield will order the members of the Naval cadets to Washington at the same time.

The two corps will probably be quartered in the state war and navy building.

PHOTOGRAPH TEN DOLLAR BILL

Treasury Department Finds a New
Counterfeit Floating Around.

Washington, December 29.—The secret service division of the treasury department reported the discovery of a new ten dollar bank note.

It is a photographic reproduction of a note issued by the Union Bank of Detroit, Michigan, of the "B" series of 1882, signed by J. S. Roseman, register, and G. N. Jordan, treasurer.

Chief Hazen, of the secret service, says it is the product of the same hand as a counterfeit note, recently discovered, of the National Bank of Commerce, New York.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER ILL

She Has Grown Worse and Her Rela-

tives Have Been Summoned.

Stamford, Conn., December 29.—The condition of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, who had fractured her hip here a few days ago, remains critical.

She has sustained a severe shock and her recovery is now considered doubtful.

Relatives of Mrs. Beecher have been sum-

moned here in view of her failing condi-

GERMANY WANTS THEM TO STAY

Bill Will Be Introduced Requiring
Emigrants To Give Month's Notice.

London, December 29.—The Chronicle's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Chancellor von Bismarck will shortly submit to the bursar a measure that presumably aims at checking emigration from the agrarian districts.

The bill will provide that intending emigrants shall give a month's notice on their intention to the police, without whose permission they will not be allowed to embark at German ports.

ERRONEOUS REPORT SENT OUT.

Sebastian Sommer, Not Sohmer, Pi-

ano Company Burned Out.

New York, December 29.—It was er-

roneously reported in the dispatches of Christmas day that the Sohmer Piano Company had been burned out, its name having been confounded with that of the Sebastian Sommer Piano Company, the concern whose plant was destroyed by fire on the day mentioned.

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IT GROWS TO THIRTY

List of Dead in the Cabo River Wreck
Still Increases.

Two of the Corpses Are Yet Uniden-

tified and with the Undertaker.

ONLY FIVE PASSENGERS SURVIVE

Railroad Official Certain It Was the
Work of Wreckers and Are Pre-
paring To Offer a Reward.

Birmingham, Ala., December 29.—(Special)—

Three more victims were taken from the Cabo river wreck last night and this morning.

This makes the number of dead recovered thirty, and the impression prevails that there are yet others buried somewhere under the debris. Mrs. Gleasland's five-year-old son is still missing and it is confidently believed that his bones will yet be picked up before the reclaiming gang is through with its labors.

Then there is another boy not accounted for, and it is thought he may be in the ruins.

The remnants taken from the pile of iron, cinders and ashes last night and this morning are supposed to be all that is left of Mr. and Mrs. Tibbs and Mrs. Gleasland. They have been missing since yesterday morning.

Two of the dead still remain unidentified, but except those two the remains of the others have been laid to rest. The funeral of Engineer Frank White took place this morning with the exception of an assistant.

The wounded are recovering nicely, and little doubt is entertained about the result.

Bryson, however, has the very slimmest chance for life. In fact, little or no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

One of his limbs was amputated today and tomorrow he will have to submit to another amputation.

The best information obtainable induces the belief that there were about thirty-five people on the train. That would leave five to be accounted for, and five is the number that is yet living of all who were on the train.

Three of them are children and two are grown people.

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DUTY ON COTTONS

Tariff Committee Opens Its Second Day Hearings.

DINGLEY WAS IN THE CHAIR

Number of Gentlemen Present To Give Knowledge on Threads, Yarns and Warps, Etc.

Washington, December 29.—The second day of the tariff hearings before the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives opened with the discussion of schedule I, cotton manufactures.

There were six members of the committee present when, promptly at 10 o'clock, the proceedings opened. The chairmen were the chairman, Mr. Dingley of Maine, and Messrs. Payne of New York, Evans of Kentucky, and Dulzel of Pennsylvania, all republicans; and Messrs. McMillin of Tennessee, and Wheeler of Alabama, democrats.

The first section of the schedule relates to the duty on cotton thread and carded yarns and on warps or warp yarn. The gentlemen who were present to enlighten the committee in regard to those manufactures were Messrs. E. B. Sanford, R. C. Kerr, and D. Howard, representing the Cotton Spinners' Association of Fall River, Mass., and Messrs. J. A. Campbell, J. C. Young, and P. J. McNally, of Manayunk, Pa. Mr. Sanford stated the views of the Cotton Spinners' Association, and was succeeded in those questioning on the part of the two democratic members.

Mr. Sanford said that the process placed in the present tariff bill had practically made it an ad valorem measure. It was simply impossible for the spinners of this country to put out any cotton yarn. As far as these yarns went the bill was inoperative and the mills had been compelled to stop the making of fine yarns and try the making of coarse goods, for which their machinery was not adapted. Under the present bill fine yarns imported were under-valued. The manufacturer was injured and the government was deprived of that revenue.

The Cotton Spinners' Association would be willing to have the present rates on cotton yarns remain if the provisions in the law regarding the same stricken out. The number of these stricken out had increased from 300,000 pounds, in 1854, to over 2,000,000 pounds this year.

Where the Complaint Arises. The paragraph in the present law complained of provides that in no case shall the duty levied exceed 8 cents per pound on yarn valued at not exceeding 20 cents per pound, nor exceeding 15 cents per pound on yarn valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound; and not exceeding 40 cents per pound; provided, further, that on all yarns valued at more than 40 cents per pound there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem.

S. B. Chase of Fall River, Mass., spoke for the makers of cotton cloth. They were not sufficiently protected on the fine end of the business, he said, and would ask for a few amendments to the present law in this direction. They wanted a new classification for cloths exceeding 20 threads to the square inch, which they were satisfied with the present duties. They also desired to have goods known as "decorated weaves" specially provided for. This was a new branch of the industry and the figure doubled the value of the goods.

Another matter he wished to call attention to was the importation of plain cloths and of the colored squares of the size of handkerchiefs as handkerchiefs. Fine cloth was imported in this way, dutiable as common handkerchiefs. As soon as imported these goods were sent to be bleached, the lines taken out, after which they could be used for any purpose. In this way they were freed.

He complained bitterly of ad valorem duties and the undervaluation practiced upon them.

Answering Mr. McMillin, he said that as the process of manufacture improved, the price of goods fell. Competition was so sharp in the United States that it would keep prices down, even if a prohibitory duty was placed on the goods.

Replying to Mr. Dingley he said that during the past two years he had been forced to import fine yarns, as no maker in this country could supply them at prices as low as at which they could be imported.

Regarding the Price of Labor. His question was called to Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, to statements of several authorities to the effect that labor was better paid in Europe. He did not agree to this. On the other hand, he said he was paid the same as the American laborers (bis at least were the better paid).

Robert P. Morris, of Philadelphia, a maker of stockings and underwear, said that later he would submit a statement covering what homemakers desired. The present law was not satisfactory, especially on "fashion goods."

On underwear no charge could be asked. He requested the committee to strike from the stocking schedule clause 351. This covered a class of "old cut" goods made on knitting frames. They were no longer made and could not be sold, but if the clause remained it might prove a loophole for fraudulent importations.

Replies to the First of Labor. He said he could not afford to have it paid four times as much as it was in Germany, the great competitor in the stocking trade.

For years, he said our people had been struggling to supply the "fashion goods" and were beginning to get a foothold, but under the present tariff law they could not succeed. The "seamless machine," an American invention, was now being made abroad and this added greatly to the competition.

R. W. Cooper, of Oshawa, Ont., a manufacturer of finer grade of stockings, asked for a tariff of 40 cents per dozen and 30 per cent ad valorem on all goods costing \$1.50 per dozen and under. The cost of making goods here was three times as great as it was in Germany and the rate asked for would not be paid by the manufacturers in the two countries and put our people on the same footing. His company had been doing a business for twelve years and had never paid a dividend. It was beginning to turn a profit and the McKinley law, but under the present tariff had just managed to exist.

Protection Means Makers' Profits. James Talcott, representing the American Hosiery Company, of New Britain, Conn., said that under the present tariff his industry had been very much depressed and the mills had either stopped or run on limited production. The company had made fine "full fashion" goods. This class of goods could be made to pay a handsome revenue if the makers of them in this country were protected. He had no rates to suggest at present, but would send them in his next report.

W. H. Lilean, of the Philadelphia Knitting Mills Company, agreed with Mr. Talcott and with him would submit rates.

W. R. Craig, of Mississippi, on behalf of producers of "extra staple" cotton of the Mississippi valley, asked for protection against Egyptian cotton. This cotton, he said, was of the same quality as the domestic product and to a large extent had driven the domestic growers out.

In some way, he asserted, the foreigners always managed to undersell the domestics producers just enough to get their goods in the market, and this was the cause of the domestic product and a moderate protection was asked for.

He thought 3 cents per pound would suffice. An ad valorem duty would be worthless. A large percentage of the mills now being erected were for the purpose of spin-

USED SPECIAL TRAIN

Rev. Sam Jones Carried from Cartersville to Rome on Quick Time.

WAS MADE A KNIGHT OF MALTA

Rome Templars Have Distinguished Guests and a Banquet—Prominent Visitors Present.

TURPIN MAY FOLLOW LAMAR

Position Is Considered One of the Best in the City of Macon—Several Aspirants for It.

OWNED PAPER MILLS THROUGHOUT THE WEST

Firm Has Been Estimated at \$7,000,000, and Three Separate Assignments Are Made.

Chicago, December 29.—(Special)—Big preparations were made tonight for the reception of Rev. Sam. J. Jones by Rome commandery Knights Templars. Hon. W. A. Fleming, grand commander of Georgia; Colonel W. A. Walton, grand generalissimo of Georgia, and a number of visiting knights from Atlanta and other points were on hand.

It was the occasion of the annual inspection of the grand commander, and while he was engaged in the work a messenger came that there was a wreck on the Western and Atlantic railroad below Acheyville, killing the Rome express several hours. A special was immediately dispatched to Cartersville and a few minutes after 8 o'clock it returned with Mr. Jones and Hon. A. W. Fite.

Mr. Hill and a Cousin of the Prisoner Carry the Papers to the Camp and Bring Him Away.

The work proceeded, and Eminent Commander John J. Sey confided the two degrees of the red cross and the temple, and then Mr. Jones was made a knight of Malta in due form.

During the evening a banquet was enjoyed by the members of the commandery and their guests, and toasts were made and responded to by Grand Commander Fleming, Rev. Sam Jones and other distinguished knights present.

On account of the delay the work was not concluded until long after midnight.

FIZZ IS ON HIS WAY EAST.

AUSTRALIAN SAYS CORBETT HAD A HAND IN SHARKEY DEAL

The Blacksmith Won't Believe Pompadour Jim Will Fight Till He Sees Him in the Ring.

HOMES AND TOWNS ARE WASHED AWAY AND INHABITANTS ARE DESTITUTE

Boston, December 29.—The Portuguese consulate in this city has received a petition from the Consul of St. Paul, Mr. Aspasia, signed by the Portuguese government and nineteen others of the principal citizens, asking aid for the sufferers by the bursting of a giant water spout November 24 over the city of Povozco.

The petition states that there is much suffering among the clover and mustard and giving some of the particulars of the calamity, which, it states, none has been more devastating in the history of the island.

Tom of water poured down upon the city, which was of about 25,000 inhabitants, inundating all the roads of the harbor, ripping up the streets and carrying them along everywhere in its path. The torrent rushed down the slopes to the sea, tearing a wide channel through nine miles of country and carrying with it the homes of thousands.

The flood also destroyed the town of Ribeira Quenta of 5,000 population and several surrounding parishes. All along the coast the fishermen lost their boats and the shore was littered with the corpses of those who perished in the flood.

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS MEET

Association of Teachers Convenes in Mobile, Ala.

Mobile, Ala., December 29.—The Southern Educational Association met here to-night in annual meeting in the Princess theater. There are some 300 members and the session will last two days.

The session opened at 8 o'clock with an address of welcome by Hon. W. G. Clark, president of the board of education of Mobile, followed by addresses by Mayor C. L. Lavretta and Governor Joseph F. Johnson.

The response was by Hon. George J. Ramsey, of Clinton, La.

President J. H. Phillips, of Birmingham, gave the address to the association and the proceeds were closed with an address by Richard C. Jones, LL.D., president of the University of Alabama.

MARYLAND STEEL PLANT STARTS

Five Hundred Men Will Be Put To Work in Two Weeks.

Baltimore, Md., December 29.—Fires will be lighted on Thursday in furnace A of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point, giving employment to about 150 men who have been idle since September.

It is expected that the number will be increased to 500 within two weeks, or as soon as the steel mills can be started up.

Indications are that the entire plant will be in full blast before spring, giving work to nearly 3,000 men.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON CROP.

Agricultural Department Shows an Increase of Over 60,000 Bales.

Raleigh, N. C., December 29.—(Special)—The state department of agriculture says the yield of this year's cotton crop is 112 per cent as compared with last year; that last year's crop was not over 335,000 bales. This year's crop is a little over 400,000.

SAW MILL COMPANY CLOSES DOWN

Seventy-Five Men Throw Out of Employment on Account of Failures.

Mobile, Ala., December 29.—The Washington Bank of this city has closed its doors. Its last statement December 29th shows loans and discounts of \$30,000, and deposits of \$30,000. Its capital is \$100,000, and its surplus \$10,000.

A. C. Haugan, its president, is city treasurer, and it is likely that quite an amount of the money will be locked up by the failure. Its business is with working people. The officers claim that they will be able to pay them in full.

CINCINNATI JEWELERS FAIL

Big House Asks for a Receiver Because It Can't Pay Debts.

Cincinnati, Dec. 29.—A petition was filed last evening by members of the well-known firm of Duhme & Co., jewelers, for a dissolution and a receiver for the firm.

Colonel William Norris Dead.

Baltimore, December 29.—Colonel William Norris died today at his home at Brookline, Baltimore, twenty-five years ago.

DUTY ON COTTONS

Treasurer of the Dispatch says: The Commercial bank of this city closed its doors this morning because of a run on that institution yesterday. This run, it is believed, was the result of the recent financial crisis.

MAINE BANK WANTS A RECEIVER

Director States that the Doors Can Be Opened Again.

Auburn, Me., December 29.—A petition for a receiver for the American Trust and Banking Company has been filed. A director says:

"The money is coming in such amounts that we are encouraged to think our doors will again be opened for business. The company has little borrowed money and the directors believe that western investments will prove all right."

NEW STEAMER PUT ON

Another Boat Added to the Brunswick Fernandina Run.

AGAINST CRAVATT'S CONTEST

Oyster Canning To Start Next Week and Over Two Hundred People Will Be Given Work

Editor of the Standard.

SEMINOLE

PACIFIC

KICK

Press of the Standard.

KICK

It is known by the Standard.

KICK

It is known

KICK IS ON IN CANADA

Press Objects to a Mandate Issued by Catholic Bishops.

SENSATION HAS RESULTED

Editor of *La Patrie* Says He Will Stand by His Confere.

PACAUD IS THE MAN STRUCK AT

It Is Asserted by the Liberals, However, That the Blow Was Intended for Lourier.

Montreal, December 29.—The mandate issued by the Roman Catholic bishops of Quebec, forbidding faithful Catholics to subscribe for, read, circulate or otherwise encourage the newspaper, *l'Electeur*, published in Quebec City, under pain of being deprived of the benefits of the church, has created intense excitement throughout the province and is denounced in strong terms by the Liberal French and English papers.

Mr. Pacaud, publisher of the condemned paper, will it is understood, take an action for \$5,000 damages against each of the bishops who signed the mandate and a number of prominent men here have expressed their willingness to subscribe toward carrying the case to the privy council if necessary. *La Patrie*, a liberal French paper published in this city, says:

"It is Mr. Pacaud who is struck, but Mr. Lourier who was aimed at. It is the Electeur which is assassinated, but in the hope that the point of the dagger, after having killed Pacaud, will strike the first minister of Canada in a vital spot. The execution of the Electeur can only be the beginning of a struggle to the death with the government at Ottawa."

Mr. Pacaud says he will cease the publication of his paper and appeal from the condemnation of the bishops to the Royal court.

The Toronto Globe in a leading editorial today says:

"The Electeur is not one which concerns French Canadians and Catholics alone; the maintenance of the rights and liberties is a matter which interests us all and which demands the gravest consideration of every citizen of Canada."

The offense of *l'Electeur* consisted in publishing an article written by Mr. David upholding the doctrine of the supremacy of the state in state affairs and denying the right of the church to dictate to electors how they shall vote upon such a question as that of the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba.

La Patrie Is in the Fight.

Montreal, December 29.—Maurice G. Beaupre, editor of *La Patrie*, yesterday overestimated today that he has taken up the challenge thrown down by the hierarchy of Quebec and that he will run for the St. Louis division of Montreal for the legislature as an anti-clerical candidate.

Mr. Beaupre ran for only a few weeks and was defeated by only a few votes.

Mr. Beaupre calls upon all the liberal Catholics to revolt against the domination of bishops.

He describes the excommunicate of the Quebec *l'Electeur* as the beginning of a war to the death, and he offers their pastor and all its financial and intellectual resources to aid in the war.

TRIES TO STOP THE DIVIDENDS.

Manhattan Elevated Road Is Not Built to Suit a Bondholder.

New York, December 29.—Judge Poyer today granted an order requiring the directors of the Manhattan elevated road to show cause why they should not be restrained from paying the annual dividends on the stock due January 1st.

The plaintiff in the case is Mortimer Hendrick, a bondholder of the company. He alleges that the company is not earning sufficient to pay the dividends and the payment of them is detrimental to his interest as a bondholder.

He asks that the company be compelled to account for dividends paid heretofore, which payments he claims were made illegally.

WILL START THE TENTH SEASON

Atlantic Coast Line Will Put on Its New York and Florida Special.

Washington, December 29.—Commencing January 15th next, the Atlantic Coast Line will begin the tenth season of their New York and Florida special, a solid train between the cities and Florida.

It will leave New York daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 p.m., arrive in Charleston 11:50 a.m., Savannah 2:06 p.m., Jacksonville 6:30 p.m., St. Augustine 7:46 p.m.

Each Hopes To Escape It.

Nashville, Tenn., December 29.—A suit involving \$10,000 to six hundred thousand dollars was begun in the U. S. circuit court yesterday. The bill was filed on behalf of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company against the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company, and involves the question of the company's right to pay the taxes on the property of the Nashville and Decatur railroad, which is leased by the Louisville and Nashville. The suit is understood to be a friendly one to allow the courts to determine the questions involved.

Southern's Earnings.

New York, December 29.—The Southern railway reported for November gross earnings of \$6,917,000, decrease of \$30,168; earnings and taxes, \$1,061,690; decrease, \$110,264. Net earnings, \$5,825,486; decrease, \$32,561. Net earnings, \$2,823,486; decrease, \$30,168. For July to November, 30th, gross \$6,128,794, decrease, \$42,785; net earnings, \$5,182,071, decrease, \$35,973; net earnings, \$2,518,071, decrease, \$36,722.

Morton Names Railroad Commissioners

Albany, N. Y., December 29.—Governor Morton yesterday appointed his private secretary, Colonel Ashley W. Cole, as a state railroad commissioner to succeed Samuel A. Beardmore, of Utica, resigned.

ARRIVING AT JEKYL ISLAND.

Advanced Guard of Wealth Now Entering the South's Luxury.

Brunswick, Ga., December 29.—(Special) The Jekyll Island Club on Saturday last opened for the season of members and guests. The members' touches are now being put on the grounds, clubhouse and apartment cottages. In advance of the regular season, a few guests who are fond of game and quiet have come down.

They are Mr. H. B. Hyde, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Struthers, of Philadelphia; Dr. Gerard, the noted physician of Philadelphia; Mr. Sidney Dillon Ripley, of New York, and Mr. C. S. Maurice and family, of Athens, Ga.

Hunter did as he had been directed, thinking of course, that the negro was employed at the house and that everything was as he had stated. Tiller said he would go into the house of a lady and sit down on the south side of the city and walk to the door of the house and talk to the negro.

He would not want her grass ruined and he would afterwards carry it into the house.

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CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 21 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 30, 1868.

Our Public School System.

Mr. M. B. Dennis, county school commissioner of Putnam county, has issued a pamphlet on common school education that is both interesting and valuable. In addition to his own contributions, which are timely and pointed, Mr. Dennis has inserted articles from President E. C. Branson, of Gordon Institute, Barnesville; Hon. G. R. Glenn, state school commissioner; Dr. W. A. Candler, Professor J. S. Stewart, president of the Georgia State Teachers' Association; Professor D. Q. Abbott, superintendent of public schools in Bibb county; Rev. J. B. Allen, superintendent; Lawton B. Evans, of Augusta; Professor F. G. Branch, H. R. Defanette, and others.

The names and positions of these contributors are sufficient to show that Mr. Dennis's pamphlet is full of meat for those who take an interest in the public school system.

The most suggestive of the contribution is that to which President J. S. Stewart, of Marietta, affixes his name. In his article the president of the Georgia Teachers' Association, breaks ground in the discussion which must ensue over the method of maintaining the public school system. It might be supposed that the whole matter is settled, method and all, but, as a matter of fact, the only thing settled about the public school system is that the people must maintain it. The method of maintaining it remains to be definitely settled.

The discussion which President Stewart opens in Mr. Dennis's pamphlet has long been pending, and there seems no timelier moment for the matter to be taken up than at present. The method by which one common school system is now maintained—we beg pardon! by which it is not maintained—is general taxation, with extra contributions from various sources. The school system is alive, and that is about all that can be said for it. Its feebleness has prevented some of its opponents from discovering the good there is in it.

For the present, The Constitution waives all purpose or desire to take sides in the discussion between those who favor general taxation, such as we are now supposed to have, and those who favor local taxation, such as the president of the Georgia Teachers' Association suggests. Our purpose is merely to call attention to the strong argument which President Stewart makes in behalf of the local and community taxation.

President Stewart says that a system which brings a general tax into the treasury and then rediscusses to the county schools is contrary to the policy of the state. That policy, under our system of local self-government, is to permit each county whenever and wherever practicable, to look after its local affairs. And he declares it seems strange to him that any citizen can advocate state management of county schools, when that same citizen would rebel in a moment if the legislature should take from the county or town the control of its roads, its public buildings and the management of its internal affairs.

President Stewart then asserts that a successful educational system upon this plan cannot be found in the United States or Europe. The plan that he advocates is a small general fund to meet the general expense of the state system, to support the institutions of learning, the normal schools, the training schools and the universities, and to aid in a measure the people in a few of the thinly-settled-poorer counties—the greater part of the school fund to be raised by local (county or municipal) taxation and expended in the county for educational purposes by the people of the county, just as the county managers aid its other local affairs.

President Stewart then asserts that a system in successful operation in nearly every state in the Union, in three counties in this state, and in thirty or more towns.

We should be glad to see this matter taken up and fully discussed. It is a subject that at once arrests and invites the attention of every citizen; and no matter how heated the discussion may become, the result of it cannot fail to benefit and improve our present inadequate system.

Under a Lucky Star.

Every one recognizes the genius of Thomas B. Aldrich, the Boston poet, and yet his success in the realm of letters is not without its partial origin in good luck.

From his boyhood up Mr. Aldrich has been one of fortune's favorites. Although not without some trifling dis-

couragements now and then, perhaps his career in life has been scanned with none of the hardships so common to those who tread the alluring but rugged pathways of the muse. With every thing to encourage his poetic aspirations he has glided along as it were in the liquid measure of his own lines, from one success to another.

Only a few days ago, through the liberality of one of his admiring friends, Mr. Aldrich was not only placed beyond the possibility of want, but made him independently rich for the balance of his life. This particular friend of the poet was the late Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, who died a few days before Christmas, leaving behind him a princely estate valued at \$5,000,000. This was bequeathed to the poet, while an equal amount was divided between his two children, making the total legacy to the Aldrich family \$400,000, besides a valuable house and lot. With this addition to the poet's fortune he is now worth something in the neighborhood of \$750,000.

Without begrudging Mr. Aldrich this good luck or detracting in the least from his fame as one of America's greatest minstrels, it is nevertheless a matter of regret that some of our southern poets whose rhymes are equally as meritorious should not enjoy some of the good luck which has fallen to the lot of Mr. Aldrich. If our own immortal bards, like Stephen Lanier and Henry Timrod and Paul H. Hayne, could have received such friendly and substantial encouragement in their tuneful labors it would not only have smoothed for them the rugged pathways which they were forced to brave, but it would no doubt also have drawn from their pens even richer and grander melodies.

In the example of the late Mr. Pierce the supreme court of New York seems bent on preserving the integrity of our American institutions.

Upholding American Institutions. Justice Roger A. Pryor, of the supreme court of the state of New York, seems bent on preserving the integrity of our American institutions.

The Island of Porto Rico. The announcement that Porto Rico is about to imitate the example of Cuba in raising the standard of revolt against Spain naturally creates a desire to know something about this member of the West Indian group of islands. The island of Porto Rico is situated just to the southeast of Cuba. It is under the command of a captain general appointed by the Spanish government and is ruled with the same despotic rod which has blighted the fair island of Cuba. Though much smaller than its neighbor, it is equally as fertile in resources and enjoys a very great commercial importance. Among its leading exports are sugar, coffee, tobacco and honey. Large quantities of these staple products are shipped to foreign markets each year. The mineral products of the island are zinc, coal and salt.

Last year the exports of Porto Rico amounted to no less than \$15,000,000, of which nearly \$4,150,000 was confined to sugar alone. From these figures the commercial importance of the island can be readily determined.

Porto Rico has twice raised the standard of revolt against Spain, the most serious of these revolutionary attempts being the one which occurred in 1868. Her desire to throw off the Spanish yoke at this time is inflamed not only by the struggle which is now going on in Cuba, but also by the successful experiment of government which the natives of San Domingo have made in recent years. As this island is separated from Porto Rico only by a narrow strait it is not surprising that its influence should have produced a revolutionary effect.

Begin Now.

We call the attention of those of the brethren who are inclined to flinch from the facts of the "unpatriotic" attitude of the various press associations of the country. If newspapers are to be criticized for commenting on the facts does not a sense of justice demand that the press associations come in for a fair and reasonable share of this kind of criticism? Indeed, when you come to look the situation squarely in the face, are not the press associations the real "carnality howlers?"

Hardly a day passes that they do not send out for publication a long list of bank failures, business disasters, financial collapses and the closing down of mills. Of course the press associations are only doing their plain duty—simply carrying out their contracts with their customers—just as the newspapers that comment on the news are doing; but we submit that if there is to be any charge of "carnality howling" all hands should receive a fair share of it.

By listening attentively Mr. Hanna cannot fail to hear the bursting of a bomb or the crash of a business house every day. What does Mr. Hanna propose to do about it?

No doubt the republicans will be heartily glad of a democratic landslide in 1868.

Will the republican party be happy next Christmas? Wait and see.

Now, how about our public school system? Let's talk it over and see if it can't be improved.

When preachers get to shooting their sons-in-law, it is time for other people to take to the bushes.

Mr. McKinley will have a very busy time of it opening the mills with his tariff crobar. We hope he will begin to use it early, and keep it up. No matter how the mills are opened to labor so they are opened.

All of Mr. McKinley's late opponents will be glad to see him restore prosperity. When it comes to that, they will cease to oppose him.

That is what the republicans have undertaken to do, although some of their leaders are now showing a disposition to shirk their duty. They have made a contract with the people. "Have the democrats made you rich?" asked Mr. McKinley, in the course of his doomsday orations. "Put us in power and we will do it. We will make a tariff that will set all the tall chimneys smoking and give every laborer work at high wages. It is better to open the mills to labor

than to open the mills to the world's silver."

All this and much more to the same purpose. The people took Mr. McKinley at his word; they elected him president and selected his party as the one most likely to restore prosperity. They selected this party not because of the talents of Mr. McKinley, nor because of the peculiar gifts of Mr. Hanna, but because of the substantial pledges made by the republicans

The New York Evening Post, which is somewhat cynical about everything except the beauty and utility of the gold standard, is pleased to declare that Mr. McKinley and the republicans have undertaken the most dangerous contract that any president or party ever undertook. We say nothing as to that; the time has not yet come to criticize the ability of the contractors to carry out their bargain. It is enough to know that they have undertaken the contract—and the emergency makes it a most solemn one. Instead of criticizing their ability, we urge them to redeem their pledges at the earliest possible moment, and we urge them to begin now.

Every bank failure, every business collapse, every announcement that another industry has closed its doors and put up its shutters is a warning to the republicans that they ought to begin now to put in operation those reforms and remedies which "will set all the tall chimneys smoking and give every laborer work at high wages."

There is nothing in the way—no obstacle will be thrown in their path. The people want prosperity, and they will endorse any method which brings it about.

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AT AN OLD FORT

Major Clem Exhumes the Remains of Revolutionary Soldier.

THE BODY ENTIRELY DECAYED

But What Little of the Remains Were Found Major Clem Sent to Mobile, Ala.

Major John A. Clem, of this city, has but recently returned from a trip to Fort Jackson, near Wetumpka, Ala., where he went for the purpose of disintering the remains of the soldiers who had been buried there during the years 1714 and 1814, and re-intering them in the national cemetery at Mobile.

Major Clem was ordered to perform this duty by Major General Miles, and the scenes which he saw at the fort were far different from those which were enacted there in the early days of its existence. It found the ruins of what was once one of the most formidable and well manned posts in the country. It had been abandoned since 1814, and has consequently become so decayed and overgrown with weeds and brush that one might pass within a few feet of it and never suspect that it was ever a fort.

The graveyard, too, which was once well kept and carefully tended by the comrades of those who had fallen in battle, had been neglected, and the graves that were once green with grass and fragrant with the sweet flowers are now scattered over the ground with the same indifference with which the slim reed has its home among what was once the headstones of the graves, but which are now nothing more than crumbling pieces of stone.

The farmers of that section of the country whose lands extend over the old fort grounds and the graveyard have carefully refrained from going too near while doing their plowing for fear of disturbing the graves of the dead. The grounds, however, were a great part of the property of the secretary of war, informing him of the condition of the fort and telling him of the graves that were there. Upon receiving this letter the secretary of war delivered it to Major General Miles and he in turn gave it to Major Clem, who sent it to him to proceed to the cemetery in question and remove the bodies of those who were there interred to the national cemetery at Mobile.

The only way in which Major Clem could tell where the graves were was to be the sunken ground. Upon taking the dirt out of them he found that everything, even the bones, had decayed, except in one grave. In that grave he found only a piece of skull, which he brought with him to this city, and then sent to Mobile, where it was reintered in the national cemetery. All that was left of the remains of General McChesney, who died and was buried in the fort just before its abandonment in 1814. He was probably the last man that was ever interred there, and it is only to a piece of his skull that is now to be added to the remains of the others who were buried there.

General McChesney was one of the heroes of the war of 1812. He fought all through the war and died a natural death at its close. When he was an officer in high rank, he was not in command of the fort, but responsibility being on the shoulders of General Thomas Pinckney, who was also a veteran warrior of great renown. General McChesney died and was buried about the year 1814. At the same time Fort Jackson was abandoned, but it was thought that it would soon be used again, and for this reason his remains, as well as the remains of the others who were buried there, were never removed.

Fort Jackson is one of the most famous parts in the history of this country, having for many years been the scene of many of the most important events in the life of both the Indians and with foreign nations. It is located on the east bank of the Coosa river, about four miles above its junction with the Tallapoosa, and four miles below the present town of Wetumpka, near the southern extremity of Elmore county, Alabama.

It was originally established in 1714 by the French, under the name of Fort Alabame, but the name was changed at a later date to Fort Toulouse, in compliment to the Comte de Toulouse, admiral of France, and who, as head of the naval affairs of the kingdom, was at the time director of the colonies. It was maintained by the French for the following half century with a small garrison, and played an important part in the administration of the colony.

In 1722 the garrison was tortured by famine, mutinied, and after killing the commandant, pillaged the fort and started for the coast, but the news of the mutiny had spread and the mutineers were pursued, captured, and punished, the leaders being tried and condemned to death.

With the other friends whose hearts are touched beyond expression, I tender to her sorrowing family every consolation that loving friends can suggest.

AT THE OLD FORT
honor of the hero who was himself at the time in command of the forces. Here he received the surrendre of the Creek chief, Weatherford, and his warriors.

On the 20th of April, during the same year, General Thomas Pinckney assumed command of the fort, and all of the troops from Tennessee and South Carolina then engaged in the war, and it became the seat of military operations in Alabama as well as the point where a treaty of peace was signed, and the end of the war at Fort Jackson, being largely volunteers, were disbanded and returned to their homes, and the fort has since been abandoned.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gresham Brown.

On Sunday, to the music of sad-toned bells, the body of my devoted wife lay'd to rest beneath the boughs of arch of her own blue skies. When her life was touched into sleep by the finger of the Almighty, one of Georgia's noblest hearts was stilled into immortality, and the tears of sorrowing friends told sadder than words the anguish that struck deep in me, who had lived so long almost under her own roof tree, was something holier, something more than a friend. I could imagine a reeling combining all the sweeter qualities of sympathies, ever loyal and patient, helpful and considerate, of energy, daring, and ambition she alone of all my acquaintances of mature years could fill its full measure.

It is a great heart that can span the chasm, cold and indefinite, between age and youth, and yet in her presence I would forget the whitening hair that framed her face, the smile that melted every barrier between maturity and youth. With her I was ever touched by that universal spirit of love, which radiates from the heart of a perennially young being.

A great heart like hers had some great object which it lavish'd its wealth of love. All her life was consecrated to her husband and her family; and while I would take her from the world, I could not bear to let her go, without her loving aid his great measure of success might have been impossible. Every instant of her life was spent in the service of the persecuted and oppressed, who were almost beyond belief.

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MISS BONAPARTE WED

Great Grand Niece of Corsican Corporal
Is Married.

DENMARK COUNT THE GROOM

Bride a Descendant of the Famous
American Beauty, "Betsy" Patterson,
of Baltimore.

Washington, December 29.—The wedding of Count Adolfo Molika Hulftfeldt of Denmark and Miss Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, daughter of the late Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, took place this morning in St. Paul's Catholic church. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers and plants, bells and mistletoe being hung in abundance with fine effect. National colors of the United States and Denmark were blended in the wall panels.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, an old friend of the Bonaparte family, performed the ceremony, and Father Poy, the assistant pastor of the church celebrated the nuptial mass. During mass, Count Hulftfeldt and bride occupied seats within the sanctuary. The bride was attired in an exquisite gown of white satin, the trimmings of which were priceless old family lace. Her veil was clasped to her hair by a diamond crescent, a gift from Empress Eugenie, the bride's godmother.

Great Grandniece of Napoleon.

Miss Bonaparte is a great-granddaughter of the famous beauty, "Betsy" Patterson, of Baltimore, whose marriage to Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, was celebrated at Baltimore Christmas eve, 1803.

Miss Bonaparte is the only daughter, there being another child, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who is a young man yet in his teens. Mrs. Bonaparte was a widow when she married Mr. Edgar, of New York. Mrs. Bonaparte is descended from Daniel Webster. Her two children by her first husband are living, the son being an officer in the navy, while the daughter is a prominent nun in the Roman Catholic church.

Colonel Jerome Bonaparte was the grandson of the famous Madame Bonaparte, whose marriage to the brother of Napoleon was one of the most romantic events in the history of early days in American society. As Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of Baltimore, she was one of the belles and beauties of the day, her loveliness of person being retained till her dying day. She was born in 1783, and was in the height of her fame as a young girl, when she married in the world where Jerome Bonaparte came on a visit to this country. While attending the races near the city he met Miss Patterson, and very soon fell a victim to her charms. In a short time the young people became engaged.

The Parent Objected.

Mr. Patterson, who was a man of cool and excellent sense, did not approve of the marriage but to all his remonstrances she turned a deaf ear, assuring that she "would rather be the wife of Jerome Bonaparte for an hour than the wife of any other for a life." This decision of any wife, not that of a man, was probably for even to her most intimate friends she never made any pretense of being accented by any other motives in her marriage than that of ambition. On the eve of Christmas, 1803, the wedding took place at the cathedral in Baltimore, Rev. John Carroll, bishop of Maryland, officiating.

The young couple spent some time traveling through the United States, and were the recipients of much social attention in the cities. Mr. Patterson took his wife to Europe, so that it might be possible to find her a suitable mate, and in this he succeeded, not that he did not try. This marriage, however, did not last long, for even to her most intimate friends she never made any pretense of being accented by any other motives in her marriage than that of ambition. On the eve of Christmas, 1803, the wedding took place at the cathedral in Baltimore, Rev. John Carroll, bishop of Maryland, officiating.

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Described His Wife in Empires.

Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, wrote at once to the pope to have the marriage declared invalid, but received from the pontiff a letter assuring that there were no grounds to find the bond other than a legally binding one, and that it would not be recognized by the church. He then turned to private matters, across sailed from Baltimore, having his brother with him, as they reached the shores of the old world. Bonaparte found that Napoleon was determined that she should not land. Jerome went at once to his brother, but the way was closed for an interview, and he found it in England. Finding that Jerome would not accede to his wishes, Napoleon refused to allow him to enter the royal presence.

It was the desire of Napoleon that his brothers should contract marriages with the daughters of crowned heads, and his brother Jerome, who was at last successful, married an American who was at the time of the marriage declared invalid, but received from the pontiff a letter assuring that there were no grounds to find the bond other than a legally binding one, and that it would not be recognized by the church. He then turned to private matters, across sailed from Baltimore, having his brother with him, as they reached the shores of the old world. Bonaparte found that Napoleon was determined that she should not land. Jerome went at once to his brother, but the way was closed for an interview, and he found it in England. Finding that Jerome would not accede to his wishes, Napoleon refused to allow him to enter the royal presence.

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The deserted woman returned at once to her old home in Baltimore, but after the fall of Napoleon went to visit again the old world, where she had formerly met such a sad fate. Here she was received with open arms, and found in every case her youth, beauty, wit and romantic history making her one of the most conspicuous figures of the day. Her son was educated abroad, but on reaching manhood came to Baltimore, where he was married to a young woman, and left his property to her two grandsons, Charles and Jerome Bonaparte, the latter mentioned in the will being the late Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, father of the bride.

The highest claim for other tobaccos is "Just as good as Durham."

Every old smoker knows there is none just as good as

Blackwell's BULL DURHAM Smoking Tobacco

You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

The office of the Southern Shorthand and Business University is open to all students for the registration of students. A large number are preparing to enter in January, and it is expected that the additional new pupils who will matriculate in January, added to its present enrollment of students, will make the largest attendance of the winter term.

Several hundred young men and women have gone through that reputable school and are now in the various cities of the United States. The school in Atlanta, Georgia, is the largest in the country.

Among those present were Misses Middlebrook, Anderson, Madeline, Alice, and Mrs. Daisy Lee, Belcher, Lloyd, Davis, Carter, Tremblon, Carr and Head, Messrs. Turner, Heard, Robert, Truitt, Claude, Cook, Bradshaw, John, Charles, Jim Stevenson, Will Lee, Verner, John Davis.

Miss Grace Lee, who has been in attendance at the Southern Shorthand and Business University, will return to school tomorrow.

The office of the Southern Shorthand and Business University, located at College Park, will return to school tomorrow.

Woman and Society.

Children's Matinee at Mrs. Lowe's.

The entertainment yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. W. B. Lowe was a great success. Given for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten Association, all the children in town were called upon to lend either their patronage or their talent to make the occasion a success. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning not only Mrs. Lowe's ballroom, but every part of her home was filled with little ones, who, in response to the call, had come in their best "bib and tucker."

There were babies in arms, their eyes wide open with expectancy as they held tight to their rubber dolls; and little boys in the importance of wearing for the first time "trousers," and beginning to suspect that Santa Claus had not brought the walking canes they carried. Little girls in French bonnets and new givies compared notes as to the size of their new dolls.

The society women are busy carrying mysterious bundles to their modest or their own sewing rooms; the hair-dressers are busy curling wigs, and over at the club everything is being arranged for the great occasion.

It has been suggested by many that "Folly," and the sentimental impersonation of "Love Among the Roses" have so faithfully appeared since the first ball masque held in the history of time, that their absence at the coming ball would be conspicuous, but excusable. So, if any young woman, in her desire to be unique, has decided upon either of these antiquated impersonations, she might change the name of "Folly" to "Jingle Bells," while "Love Among the Roses" might call herself "Marrons" and "Titania," if she appears from the vicinity of one of these places, she might add "Titania" to the name of her costume.

If "Nelly" is to come upon the scene with a friend, a comrade, and here and there a star, why not under at least a new name—"Evening Shadz," for instance?

The Christmas tree, to be the main decoration of the ballroom, towers twenty feet in height, and is illuminated by 200 little electric lights, alternating with various colored shades, that make sparkling the silver and gold balls that decorate the tree. The exquisite souvenirs that hang from every available space, have been imported from Germany, and are all in excellent taste. The arrangement and decorations are done with great credit on the artistic taste of Mrs. Saigal, who has made its beauty a study for the past few days.

Every article has been placed with the greatest care, and given a "dash" or "dash" another touch and excitement to all sides prevailed when the tiny bell proclaimed that the curtain would rise.

Then there were proud mothers awaiting the arrival of the "dash" or "dash" or "dash" another touch and excitement to all sides prevailed when the tiny bell proclaimed that the curtain would rise.

A notable event was that at the elegant home of Mr. Fred Wagner on Gordon street, where the 50th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wagner and the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Richardson, a large number of old friends, including the parents of the bride and groom, were present.

The rest of the highly amusing programme was made up of songs, dances and recitations by the beautiful children of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Ridley.

They are not only types of ideal children, but to those who are physical beauty, but with their unusually bright minds combine a simplicity and sweetness that endeared them to all who heard them, as well as afforded the greatest amusement.

The applause and encores they received, instead of making them conscious, seemed to give them a sense of real pleasure.

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An elegant supper will be served at midnight, and a number of eloquent toasts are anticipated on the eve of the great occasion.

The schools are as good if not better than the public schools of any other city in the south. So far they have been unusually successful and have fully repaid the city for the money expended on them. In order to keep up the present excellent state of affairs in the schools it is necessary to have a sufficient amount of money to give us an appropriation large enough to meet the expenses which will be incurred during the year.

The teachers holding positions in the schools are as good as those to be found anywhere and they do their work well and with a view to making smart men and women of the children placed in their care.

"There is at present not quite enough room in the public schools of the city to meet the demands made by the children. This does not however, owing to the fact that there are vacancies in some of the schools and the overplus from others are sent there. In this way all the children who apply for admittance are seated, though in some instances they have to go a longer distance than others to get into the schools.

Colonel Thomson is thoroughly in favor of having more school buildings erected for the accommodation of the children. In support of this need he shows that every year, as per past records, 1,000 to 1,200 children enter the schools to serve as seven or eight years, which would give us an additional 1,000 to 1,200 children.

This has been the condition ever since the schools were established, only the number of children who enter the schools every year for the first time has been continually on the increase. Colonel Thomson says that the school was founded for the education of the children, and the school was beautifully decorated and the lunchroom served at the end of the game was elaborate and delicious.

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The colored schools need increasing as well as the white and it would take two school buildings to meet their demands. It is possible that this provision will be made for them in the amount asked for by the new finance committee of the board of education.

The new members of the finance committee do not hold office until the first day of January, and it is not yet known what amount of money they will ask the city council to appropriate to the schools for the new year. It is proposed that they will hold a meeting as shortly as possible and the amount needed by the schools will then be estimated. The estimate will be made by the amounts used by the schools in previous years.

The committee makes its report to the finance committee of the city council at its next meeting, which is on Monday in January. Though the amount of money will not be determined for several days it is thought that it will be large enough to run the schools to the end of the year without the necessity of having to close them.

General Floyd King Accompanies the Boat's Commander to St. Simons and Returns Post Work.

Colonel Thomson, president of the board of education of the city of Atlanta, has been making his arrangements for the work of the year 1887 and yesterday morning appointed the several committees of the board who are to serve during the coming year.

Colonel Thomson intends to make next year the most successful school year that Atlanta has ever seen and will do all in his power to advance the school interests of the city. Enough money will be asked for to run the schools for the entire year and the trouble experienced in paying the teachers' December will not be repeated in 1887.

The committee as appointed by President

Colonel Thomson are as follows:

Finance—R. Hammond, Hulsey, Connelly, H. H. Collier.

Salaries and Supplies—Hirsch, Nelson, Smith, Kents.

Building and School Property—Hendrix, Lowry, Nelson, Beale.

Library—Lowry, Kents, Connally, W. R. Hammon.

Grievances—Kents, Glenn, Pendleton, T. A. Hammond.

Printing—Hulsey, Mayson, Nelson, Bray, Rules—Pendleton, T. A. Hammond, Glenn, Smith.

Teachers and Examinations—Bray, Smith, Hulsey, Glenn, Mayson.

Course of Study and Textbooks—Beale, Pendleton, W. R. Hammond, Calhoun, Lowry.

Sanitation—Calhoun, Connally, Beale, Collier.

The "schools of Atlanta," says Colonel

Thomson, "are as good if not better than

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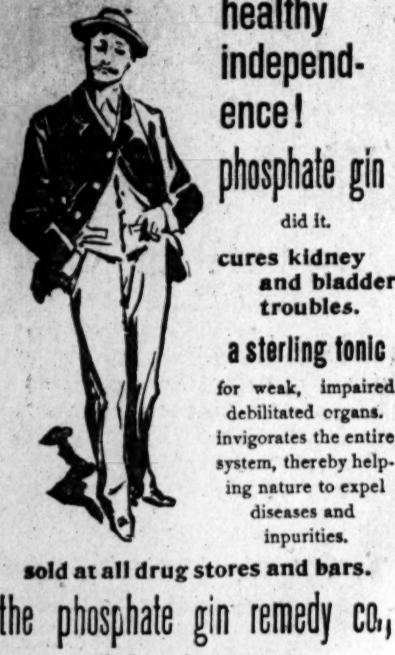
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Wedding

Gifts
ARE EASY TO
SELECT FROM
LARGE STOCK
OF
SOLID SILVERWARE

WHICH WE CARRY,
RANGING FROM THE
MOST MODEST AND INEXPENSIVE ARTICLE TO
THE MOST HOMESTOMEST
AND MOST EXPENSIVE. WE CAN SUIT
EVERONE'S PURSE.
J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall Street.



sold at all drug stores and bars.
the phosphate gin remedy co., atlanta, ga.
Push, Hustle & Co.

OPIUM and Whisky Habits co. of atlanta without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.
R. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Lowndes Bldg.
104-108 N. Pryor St.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensable, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases. Tutt's Liver Pills



COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY
Amer. Model by Prof. W. H. Smith, Ky. University.
For System of Book-keeping and General Business
including Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Logarithms, Calculus, Chemistry, Physics, etc.
including Latin, French, German, etc.
Photography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, etc.
Now, Kentucky University Diploma awarded our graduates.
Diploma, \$10.00. Tuition, \$100.00 per year.
In order that your letters for circulars, etc., may reach us in time, send them to us by mail only.
WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

With the Holidays Come Many Pleasures.

Entertainments, receptions and many social gatherings to which you will want to wear faultlessly laundered linen. Do not delay this important matter until the season is upon us. Send us your laundry work at once and have the beautiful and popular linen finish, the only real swell work.

Trio Steam Laundry
79-81 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Liberally commisioned to agents in other towns.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS
—AT—
VERY LOW RATES
—VIA—

Atlanta and West Point R.R.
On sale December 22d to 26th, and
30th, and 31st and January 1st.
Good to Return Jan. 4, 1897

G. W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent; E. E. Kirby, City Ticket Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.; Jno. A. Gee, General Passenger Agent.

PETER LYNCH
65 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liqueurs, Cigars and Tobaccos, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges and Ammunition; Field and Garden Seeds in their Sons. A Perfect Variety Store. Orders from city and country promptly filled at lowest market price. Terms cash.

LAWYER AT THE BAR

Attorney Heyward is New Receiver of Titlebaum's Saloon.

THE NEWS OF THE COURTS

Three Courts Will Be in Session Monday To Transact Civil Litigation.

The mortgages which were filed Monday afternoon by Mr. M. Titlebaum to L. C. H. & Co. and the Atlanta City Brewing and Ice Company were followed yesterday by an application for receiver, which was filed by Bluthenthal & Bickart, the Marietta street liquor dealers.

The application was presented Judge Lumpkin early yesterday morning and Mr. W. L. Heyward was appointed temporary receiver, and the case was set for a hearing on January 9th, at which time further investigation will be made and final action may be taken by the courts in regard to the bill asking for receiver.

The application, which was filed by Attorney Glenn, Slaton & Phillips, states that Bluthenthal & Bickart sold a large amount of goods to Mr. Titlebaum, and the amount of money due him was \$2,500. Insurance money and was in good financial condition. They say that this statement caused them to extend the credit with which the goods were purchased.

Mr. Titlebaum also restrained from further encumbering the stock of goods or in any way interfering with the present management, which will be taken further steps in the litigation. Until recently Titlebaum conducted a saloon on Decatur st., but was burned out by the great Sun day fire that destroyed the old Markham and devastated the large area adjoining the old hotel. Mr. Titlebaum then opened a saloon on the corner of Mitchell & Fox streets, where he has been in business since.

The order granted yesterday, in addition to restraining Mr. Titlebaum from encumbering his stock, also restrains the mortgages from foreclosing their mortgages until the case is heard before Judge Lumpkin.

It is charged in the application for receiver that the mortgages were executed for debts which were previous to the debts made to Bluthenthal & Bickart, and the petitioners endeavor to show that they will use in the hearing that is to be given them by the board of county commissioners next Wednesday.

The ex-police are not allowing their opportunity to vindicate themselves slip by unattended, but are securing all the evidence possible, which they intend making public at the proper time. The investigation which is being made by the county commissioners is the result of an application which was filed by the discharged men.

The members of the county force are not appointed by the board, but are selected by the chief, and it has never been the custom of the commissioners heretofore to make an investigation, as these matters have always been referred to the chief, whose duty it was to look into the questions which were placed before him.

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